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Jones's Candidate.

That wise and reticent Democratic statesman, the Hon. JAMES K. JONES of Arkansas, has been prevailed upon to break his silence and to tap his wisdom. What candidate ought the Democrats to nominate for President in 1904. Mr. JONES? "A discreet jurist or a business man," replies the sage.

The Hon. SAM MORSE of Indianapolis and divers other collectors of Democratic candidates, have had the discreet jurist, in fact two discreet jurists, Chief Justice FULLER and Mr. Justice HABLAN, ready for some time.

Who is the business man? A copy of Col. BRYAN'S "First Battle" to the complete works of COIN HARVEY that the man is the Hon. Moses Colum-BUS WETMORE of St. Louis, the terror of the Tobacco Trust, a plutocrat and a scourge of plutocracy. Mose makes the Trusts make him rich. He is the only man they fear.

Yet Mr. JONES is himself a "jurist" and a model of discretion. As a member of the Round Cotton Bale Trust he is a successful business man. A discreet jurist and a business man, Mr. JONES must be the man whom he recommends.

Gen, Kobbe's Prohibitory Law.

The commanding officer of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, Brig.-Gen. W. A. KOBBE, U. S. A., issued on May 30 a very comprehensive order against the liquor traffic in that department, which will go into effect on the 1st of August.

The first paragraph of the order abso lutely forbids the retail sale of beer, wines, spirits and all beverages containing alcohol, and orders the closing of all places which, under any name, sell such articles. The second paragraph permits the sale of beer and wines having less than 15 per cent. of alcohol, in original packages containing not less than a dozen quart bottles or two dozen pint bottles; spirits and beverages containing more than 15 per cent. of alcohol may be sold at wholesale, in original packages, "only on the written order of the senior officer commanding present, who before giving such order will assure himself that neither the whole nor any part of the articles enumerated are intended for resale or to reach persons who would be likely to abuse the privilege of having them in

Then follows the nub of the whole matter: "No sales will be made to Moros, or to persons living in Moro communities." None of the articles mentioned is to be disposed of by gift, by sample, or otherwise than at bona fide sale, or consumed on the premises where sold. Commanding officers are to see that the order is not violated at places not occupied by troops, but large enough to attract saloonkeepers; and the Inspector-General of the department is charged with keeping officers up to the mark.

Gen. Kobbe remarks in his order that he is receiving applications in large numbers from ex-soldiers and others for permission to open saloons, but none from trained business men, farmers or mechanics who have come into the department to pursue their vocations. The success or failure of this order

will be of interest, both to the "temperance people" and to those who do not subscribe to the prohibition creed. If there is any place where prohibition can be enforced, it is within the limits of a military government. The missionaries are charged by cynics with bringing intoxicants in their train. and temperance and anti-Administration papers have commented bitterly on the alleged, increase of the liquor traffic in the Philippines since we assumed possession. Gen. Kobbe is in earnest and the reason for his order, the protection of the native inhabitants, is excellent: it remains to be seen how he manages to enforce his prohibitory law.

France's Naval Manœuvres.

The problem laid down for the annual French naval manœuvres, which have just been completed, was intended to represent the conditions of war between France and Great Britain, in which the English Channel or Home equadron would attempt to join the English Mediterranean squadron, and would be opposed by the French Medi-. terranean fleet, assisted if possible by the French Northern or Channel fleet.

Squadron B, of six battleships under Vice-Admiral MENARD and five cruisers under Rear Admiral Gourdon, represented the English Home fleet; C squadron, of four battleships under Rear Admiral DE LA NOE, stood for the British Mediterranean fleet. Vice-Admiral Dr. MAIGRET commanded the French fleet charged with preventing the junction of Squadrons B and C. He had four battleships, and seven cruisers under Rear Admiral CAILLARD, while Rear Admiral Mallarme, with four vessels, represented the French Home squadron coming to the assistance of the Mediterranean fleet. It will be seen that the various forces were only "outlined." no attempt having been made to make percentage of "cures" produced by sea think it may well have a good effect, they continued to demand the free and

the contending fleets nearly so large as those they represented.

The system followed gave a conven ional numerical value to each vessel Admiral MAIGRET'S French Mediterranean fleet was valued at 1,250 points, and Admiral MALLARME's was placed at 305. Squadron B, representing the English Channel squadron, was worth 1,750, and Admiral DE LA NOE's, representing the British Mediterranean fleet, was worth 425. Thus the English fleets were valued at 2,175 against the 1,555 of the French vessels. It is suggested that these values were made purposely less than the actual value of the forces that would have been engaged in such a conflict in war, because the French Admiralty was discounting a possible quarrel with the Triple Alliance, in which a German squadron might come south to join Italy, while the Russians were hastening to the aid of France. In actual war, such a complication would require at various points French squadrons which could not interfere with or take part in the attempt to prevent the junction of the two British fleets, and their detachment from the French Home and Mediterranean fleets would reduce the latter to something like the numerical value assigned to them in

the manœuvres. The "war" ended with an English victory, Vice-Admiral MENARD's fleet succeeding in making the junction with Rear Admiral DE LA NOE. He sustained some losses, however; but reached Ajaccio in Corsica with his combined fleets still surpassing in value the separate French squadrons. The manœuvres thus probably revealed to the French Ministry of Marine weak points which will be strengthened in the future, and so the trial may be considered as completed successfully.

At the end of the manœuvres, the combined squadrons, under command of Admiral GERVAIS, went to Toulon, where a test was made of the capacity of the port for coaling and repairing so large a fleet (thirty vessels) at short notice. Within an hour after the arrival of the fleet, 4,250 tons of coal had been taken on board; so that this final test may be said to have been ended satisfactorily. The outcome of the manœuvres should be gratifying to the French, unless important accidents and defects were developed about which no public report has been made.

The Best Climate for Consumptives In a recent number of the London Lancet will be found a valuable discussion of the effect of climate on persons suffering from phthisis or pulmonary tuberculosis. The writer, Dr. V. GORDON who is physician to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, reviews in the light of the latest knowledge the relation of climatology to the disease, with a view of formulating some definite suggestions for the choice of foreign resorts. It is to be noted that not a few places in the New World, including some in the United States, are mentioned as localities favorable to consumptives.

Dr. Gordon begins with the warning

that, even in the case of a carefully organized sanatorium, the influence of clinate should not be overlooked. It is not disputed that sanatoria, such as Dr. best treatment for phthisis which has hitherto been invented, and that in these establishments many patients now recover whose cases formerly would have been regarded as incurable. The theory that the essence of a suitable therapeutic is the systematic supervision of a phthisical patient's whole life in an institution adapted for the purpose, where continual open air, abundant pure food and regulated exercise are assured. was first formulated by BREMER and put in practice at Gorbersdorf in Silesia, a small village in a sheltered valley, 1,700 feet above sea level. Since then other sanatoria have been erected in other parts of Germany, the most notable of which are Dr. DETTWEILER'S at Falkenstein and Dr. WALTHER'S at Nord-

An idea of the results achieved at these sanatoria may be gathered from the statistics published some years ago for Görbersdorf. Of 1,390 cases in the first stage 27.8 per cent. were permanently arrested or "cured;" of 2,225 in the second stage, 6.83 per cent. were cured, while of 1,417 in the third stage less than half of per cent. were permanently stopped Remarkable as this record may appear it is pronounced a mistake to assert as some have asserted, that it is a matter of indifference in what climate a sariatorium be placed. The sites of the most successful sanatoria in Germany, such as Görbersdorf and Nordrach, were chosen with particular reference to their climatic advantages. It would, consequently, be an act of folly to reject the assistance which a climate of proved value may afford to rational treatment.

Dr. GORDON points out that in the choice of climates for consumptives one must keep in view the differences in the type, the stage and the complexity of the disease and the differences in individuality of those who are attacked by it, together with their ages and their circumstances. It makes a great difference whether patients expect to be

'cured' or merely to be "improved." There are cases that can be permanently arrested, and, again, there are cases which can only be retarded and alleviated. Correspondingly, there are climates to get well in and climates where getting worse entails less misery than must be experienced elsewhere. The two effects, "arrest" and "improvement," need not run parallel to each other. Statistics show that sanatoria improve more first-stage cases than do high altitudes, while high altitudes arrest more first-stage cases than do sanatoria. So, too, sea voyages are remarkable for the great proportion of early cases which are improved by them; yet the

voyages among phthisical patients is much below the percentages exhibited

at Davos or at sanatoria. It seems that in early stages of phthisis provided the patients are young and vigorous, have little or no fever, and are not suffering from complications, the Swiss Alps are recommended in preference to any other European locality, and of the Alps our authority would take Davos as a type. The end of September is the best time to arrive there and a patient should be prepared to remain two winters and the intervening summer. The statistics, compiled by Dr. WILLIAMS for patients at high altitudes, give the following figures: Of sixty-seven cases in the first stage of pulmonary tuberculosis with one lung affected, 66 per cent, were permanently arrested or " cured;" of fifty-two in the same stage, with both lungs affected, 38 per cent. were arrested; of eighty-six in the second and third stages, 16 per cent, were cured. No other climate in Europe can rival these results.

It is admitted, however, that the Andes in the neighborhood of the equator possess a climate which is probably even better for phthisis than that of the Alps. It is said that at Jauja in Peru 79 per cent. of all cases were cured. Amost equally extraordinary are the accounts which reach us from Santa Fé de Bogotá in Colombia, from Quito in Ecuador and from La Paz in Bolivia. Colorado is pronounced by Dr. GORDON "probably as valuable as Davos" and it has the advantage of affording facilities for permanent residence and for occupation. The climate of southern California has also been greatly praised by qualified observers, and it is acknowledged that the Adirondacks sanatoria produce results as good as are remarked in the

Attention is directed to the fact that the most successful sanatoria are exempt from strong west winds. This exemption is possessed by certain parishes in Devonshire, where the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis is exceptionally ow. Davos is almost windless in winter; Nordrach is well sheltered, and Görbersdorf gets no strong winds. Colorado Springs is windy, but all the winds there are particularly dry.

In the case of persons who are suffering from phthisis in an early and uncomplicated stage, but who are weakly and sensitive to cold, a warmer climate than that of Davos is recommended. They may be sent to Egypt, the Riviera or to a sanatorium such as Nordrach. In the Riviera, however, one must distinguish. Nice, it seems, is to be avoided; Cannes is uncertain. Hyères is very windy in February and March. San Remo and Mentone are probably among the best places on the coast. "Catarrhal" phthisis s the only variety of the disease which does well at Madeira, but patients who go thither are cautioned to boil all the water they drink. Elderly or ansemic patients, or those suffering from heart disease or arterial degeneration are advised to choose Egypt or the Riviera. Algiers has proved useful in a considerable number of cases, and Malaga, in singularly successful. Of Dr. WIL- enter into the export trade. place every one did well. With regard Bremer devised in Germany, afford the to sea voyages, it suffices to say that the statistics compare very unfavorably

with those of Davos, or of Görbersdorf. The outcome of Dr. Gordon's wellnigh exhaustive discussion of the subject may be summed up in a few words. The conditions favorable to sufferers from phthisis are a dry soil, pure air, abundant sunshine, the absence of wet winds, the absence of dust, the absence of fog and the avoidance of the immediate sea front. It is not meant that one should avoid the seacoast, but the immediate sea front is pronounced less desirable than a site at a short distance from the shore. Of course, a high altitude is to be sought, where this is practicable.

Vaudeville and Stock Companies.

Is the end of what is called "vaudeville n sight? One might almost answer that it is, if recent happenings in the realm of the variety theatres be regarded as straws. Koster and BIAL's place in Thirty-fourth street has been closed, its owners glad to get rid of it; and the latest imported novelties in vaudeville 'turns" or "acts" have proved of very doubtful attractiveness. Another indication of the passing of variety was the formation of a union among the 'artists" of vaudeville. Variety or vaudeville, as it is called more euphuistically, actually seems to have seen its day for the present, at least in this city; and the most important straw of all is the change made late in the season by a vaudeville manager controlling seven theatres, four of them in this city.

About the end of April, this manager suddenly replaced most of the "vaudeville acts" in the "continuous performance" at one of his theatres in this city with a comedy, performed in all completeness, with a good cast and scenery; the next week he did the same at a second theatre, the third week extended the new system to a third, and then filled his other theatres with similar productions. Next season he intends to have at least six so-called "stock companies" in his theatres, and to use vaudeville turns merely between the acts of the

plays he revives or produces. This change in the fashionable method in the theatres of one of the principal managers, the failure of many foreign artists, and the rapid disappearance from public view of the "White Rat" performers, indicate that the demand for vaudeville performers, and possibly the supply of them has for the present reached its end; that the purlie is ready for a new form of cinusement.

It is too early to hazard any prophecy as to the effect on the stage of the new plan of this vaudeville manager. We

though all depends on the develop of the scheme. As the manager, said recently in an interview in a theatrical paper: " Next season we shall send out each company with perfect equipment to play six theatres at least [presumably to play one play for six weeks], and it is obvious that the company that goes out for such a long period can give better performances than the average company that changes its bill every week, sometimes even twice a week. Certainly the public will be the gainers, if the plays chosen are good; for a company performing one play for six weeks will act it better than the company that has to get up a different play each week.

Even if no new plays are produced by these vaudeville stock companies they will, if the standard set since the end of April be maintained, bring before the public a series of worthy old plays, which will be practically new to many spectators. Mr. FROHMAN announced on Wednesday that Mr. JOHN HARE, the English actor, was coming here a year from this autumn to produce just such a series of old plays, the once famous but now almost forgotten Robertson comedies. Even without the attraction of a famous actor, similar series of old-time plays would appeal to a large public, and help and not hinder the

Just about one hundred and sixty rears ago, on Oct. 19, 1741, what might be called a vaudeville performance was given at "the late theatre in Goodman's Fields," in London; "a concert of vocal and instrumental music" was performed. divided into two parts, between which was presented a historical play, envitled. The Life and Death of King Richard the Third, . . . the part of King Richard by a Gentleman (Who never appeared on any Stage);" there were entertainments of dancing," to which was added ". Ballad Opera," called "The Virgin Unmasked." It was at this variety show, at which the play was used professedly as a relief to the concert, that DAVID GARRICK made his first appearance. Perhaps the new plan at the vaudeville theatres will bring out other GARRICES; let us hope that it may.

Arizona Dates.

This country imports from the northern countries of Africa and from the Persian Gulf about 12,000,000 pounds of dates every year. Many of them do not come to us direct, but are shipped from exporting centres of Europe. Marseilles, for example, controls nearly the entire crop of southern Algeria and Tunis, the largest sources of dates. Much of the fruit we consume is carried from the oases by camel trains to Biskra. where it is purchased by wholesale buyers and shipped to Marseilles; in that city it is reinspected and repacked for the trade. Only the best qualities are sent abroad for eating, though some inferior grades are exported for syrups. The millions of Arabs and other natives of north Africa, Arabia and Persia, among whom the date is a leading food staple, consume most of the finest dates. spite of its want of sanitation, has been as well as of other qualities that do not

The experiments of the past few years have proved that the date palm may be grown successfully in the arid southwestern part of our country, and particularly in Arizona, where palms, raised from the seed, are now producing fruit of good quality. Arizona dates are selling at good prices in the West. Many of the trees bore, last year, as much as 200 pounds of fruit to the tree. Most of the 2,000 trees planted around Phœnix in the past two years are thriving. The people of Arizona welcome this prospect of turning hitherto unprofitable lands to good account. Attention is just now called to the young industry by the fact that the Department of Agriculture has received from northern Africa a considerable number of slips from the date palm, which will be distributed in the Southwest for planting.

It is a peculiarity of the date palm that while it thrives only in dry, hot regions, it requires plenty of water at the roots. The discovery by the French of large sources of underground water supply, along the northern edge of the Sahara, has enabled them to create oases by means of artesian wells and irrigation, and to grow millions of date palms on land that twenty years ago was arid desert. There seems to be no reason why our citizens in the Southwest, so far as they can command water supplies, should not be able to attain a considerable measure of the success that date planting has achieved in southern Algeria.

The Bryan Democrats of Ohio have called a Convention of Protest for July 31, at Columbus, to take some action, by the nomination of a State ticket or otherwise, in opposition to the course of those Democrats who, in nominating Col. Kil-BOURNE for Governor in Columbus on July 10, evaded in their platform "the paramount question of silver " and disavowed further allegiance to Col. BRYAN, the representative of its continued prominence It would be curious, indeed, if with 475,000 Democrats in Ohio there were not some whose consistent support of their party was due to a sincere belief in the principles it has been proclaiming.

The Democrats of Ohio on June 24, 1896 declared themselves in convention "unalterably opposed to the single gold standard" and supported "the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1." On June 30, 1897, the Democratic convention affirmed the former declaration and pronounced a Government surplus " a self-evident contraction of the already insufficient volume of currency." On August 24, 1898, the Democratic convention "particularly indorsed the financial plank of the 1896 convention declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1." At their State convention of August 30, 1890, the Ohio Democrats "heartily emphasized the financial plank therein and

unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal primary money at the ratio of 16 The Democrats of Obio at the State onvention of June 13, 1900, again affirmed their adhesion to the platform of 1896, sounced the present currency law and insisted that "the General Government not only coin the metals, but shall issue and regulate the volume of paper currency and demanded that all money shall be

full legal tender. With this record of principles, boldly declared and annually renewed, the com plete turn about at the Columbus conven tion of two weeks ago by substantially the same delegates completely discredits all the past declarations of the Democrats of Ohio, and makes the Democratic Convention of Protest easily understood.

There appears to be little chance of the ame BRECKINEIDGE disappearing from the Army Register. JOHN CABELL BRECK-NRIDGE is Inspector-General of the Army: SON, ETHELBERT L. D. BRECKINRIDOR. s a Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry, and nother son is a West Point cadet. Still a third son, LUCIEN BRECKINGIDGE, has just been appointed from civil life to Second Lieutenancy. The BRECKIN-

army for all of them who may come

What seems to be's unique example of military "paper work" has been making its way with official deliberation "through the channels" at Washington during the past week. It is a document, originally of nodest size, relating to a building belonging to the post exchange at Seattle, Washington State, worth or valued at the sum of \$25). When the post exchange was abolished, it became necessary to dispose of this building, and distribute the proceeds where they belonged; and the document started on its way. As the army has been cattered in all parts of the world, the paper had to follow the officers who had control of the Seattle post exchange, until it has returned to Washington with seventy eight indorsements, dated from every part of the world where our army has been or is stationed. Eight more indorsements are to be added in the course of routine business; then, with seventeen inclosures. t will go into the files, and the "incident of the \$250 building will be closed, so far as

PROTEST OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO. Those Employed on Railways There Say They Are Unjustly Discriminated Against.

the War Department is concerned.

Secretary of State John Hay has written to the El Paso, Tex., Chamber of Commerce letter in reply to the resolution that that body adopted some time ago asking him to use his best endeavors to have the Amercan citizens employed on the railroads that pass through Mexican territory better protected than they have been in the past. t is declared by the Chamber of Commerce that American citizens employed as engineers, conductors, brakemen and in other capacities on the roads running through Mexico in cases of fatal accidents are fre quently arrested and detained unjustly at the same time being treated much more harshly than are subjects of Mexico who are arrested on similar charges. The Chamber of Commerce wants the Government to take such steps as may seem best to bring about a reform in this matter, and asked the Secretary to take part in the effort, and also called on the Congress delegation from the State to help out. Secretary Hay sent the resolution to

Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Mexico, and asked him for a full report on the subject. Mr. Clayton as tions of all the railroads, and then wrote an answer to the Department. Based on this report Mr. Hay sent a letter to the El, Paso Chamber of Commerce in which he said that the popular belief that the American employees were treated harshly by the Mexican authorities was not borne out by the facts, and that in fact all of the talk was exaggerated. Mr. Hay says, however, that there have been enough cases of protracted imprisonment to warrant the State Department in protesting with vigor whenever it appeared that an injustice was being done. The Department has also attempted to impress on the Mexican Government that the ends of justice would be as well served by the prosecution of the principals in cases of railway accidents as by the prosecution of the agents, as is now done. Mr. Hay has a list of thirty-two cases of arrests American railway employees Mexican Republic during 1900, and of these eight are reported by the roads in Sonora. which are but 268 miles long while all of the other roads, with a mileage of ,000, report only twenty-four acc n which Americans were arrested. Hay's assistance to the relatives of who are locked up in can prisons will go as far as a test when it seems to be necessary in cases which he describes as being much

exaggerated.
The diplor diplomatic letter written Hay didn't suit the men of El Paso, and they have written to him again saying that they think that he has been buying gold brick. Ernest E. Russell wrote there might be some exaggeration and some deliberate misstatement there were too many authenticated incidents in which there had been gross injustice to Ameri-cans. Mr. Russell warned the Secretary that the figures from the companies might not be the most reliable in the world the companies profit by the placing of the blame on their subordinates, and for this reason they are not likely to complain about

he state of the laws. Now the men of El Paso want the Sec retary to get on his seven league boots and go after the facts and the figures in the case, and to find out what the real conditions are. They have little confidence in the figures supplied by the companies and the departments of the Government, they think that if there should real investigation by the Department itself here would be revelations that would bring about some decisive action on the part of Congress.

Literacy and Illiteracy in Alabama

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The enclosed formation I thought you would care to note. It is BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. guite reassuring. TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 24.

The last census report shows that In Alabama the total voting population has gained 8.1 per cent. In literacy. The white voting population has gained 2.1 per cent, and the negro voting population gained 7.3 per cent., showing a much more rapid

Out West - Down East.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: You pub-sh to-day a reference by some Boston person to New York as "out West," Is it any more peculiar than the reference by New York people, some of them, to flos ton as "down East?" NEW YORK, July 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: I do hope that when this Posburgh trial is over you will express the sentiments of decent people toward the Pittsfield who still take Nicholson's side. MILPORD, PA., July 27.

MUSIC IN SUMMER PROGRAMMES. ns of German Classics Protest Against

Including Popular Pieces, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; "J. H. B who, apparently, is unable to distinguish "Yankee Doodle" from a fire alarm, protests against certain features of our public concerts, but if he expects that our leaders shall stoop still lower and play down to the level of is capacity, I fear he seeks the unattainable Cahenslyism or Chauvinism he should first earn whereof he speaks. Of our better-known onductors, Paur is a German: Thomas, a Gernan-American; Van der Stucken, a Texan Victor Herbert, the grandson of the cele-orated Irish novelist, Lover; and of our local band masters, Lander is an American, Eben.

a Hebrew: Bayne, an Irishman, Rampone, an

Italian and so on. There is no conspiracy

against the Irish, my boy, or English either

Show us what they have accomplished in

musical composition and I will show you

their "pieces" occupying fairly constant

places on programmes. Patrick Sarsfield, of loving memory, was o put it mildly, a high-class fakir who knew, through the use of factitious and meretricious methods the use of factitious and meretricious methods the secret of coaxing the public to attend his concerts. If "J. H. B" wants to be fed on such pabulum as the "Anvil Chorus" with anvil and cannon accompaniment, or on such buffoonery as Gilmore's conducting of Strauss's "Pizzicato Polka" no one can object, but happily the day has nearly gone by for that sort of conducting. Gilmore accomplished little or nothing. If think, for the spread of good music, and his matchless band was simple a vehicle for the exploration of his personal fame and gain. The same is true in a greater degree of Adelina Patti. She still goes about the world with that God-given voice, singing "Comin" Thro the Rye." The Last Rose of Summer, "Old Folks at Home," and similar stuff for \$4,000 or so, per night, RIDGES were good fighters in both armies during the Rebellion; there is room in our voice, singing "Comin" Thro' the Rye," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Old Folks at Home," and similar stuff for \$6,000 or so, per night, but of what avail for the dissemination of good music has been her unique gift? Matters musical could not well be in a much worse condition than they are, and what is really needed is the elevation of the masses to an appreciation of better music, not the greater degradation of our bands to the playing of selections which contain no element of merit.

nent of merit. New York, July 28. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would ike to reason for a moment with "J. H. B.." who, in yesterday's SUN, made an onslaught he hates Germans more than he loves music Music knows no nationality nor religion distinct school of music of their own, on the whole there is no German music. Music is a universal art and Germans merely stand

As for the managers, they feel the pulse As for the managers, they feel the pulse of their audiences and give them what they want. Then again "J. H. B." should not forget that there are in this town something like half a million Germans and German-Americans who constitute the majority of the music-loving public. And they pay the piper.

He wants Irish, American and negro music, There is no classical Irish music, and the only distinctly American music is the few negro melodies which might be exhausted on one night's programme. If, however, "J. H. B. wants a larger variety of this class of music he can be accommodated down in Coney Island, If he is averse to hearing German music he must not attend a Roman Catholic church because he will hear masses by the great Ger: an composers he must not attend an Episcopal church because he will hear hymns set to German tunes.

He must shun the opera altogether. But every man to his taste. If he loves trashy music he knows where to go for it, but he has no right to ask that such music be foisted upon the ears of cultivated music lovers. Oh, for more Beethovens, Wagners, Mogarts, Bachs, Handels, Haydns, Schumenns and Schuberts! How they have enriched the world.

New York, July 28. of their audiences and give them what they

AT THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From time to time for two hours on Friday after oon last, and after that for two hours coninuously, I stood before the Church of St Jean Baptiste, where the relic of the Blessey Anne has been exposed for nine days for the cure of the afflicted in body.

I am not a communicant of the Church of me. But I am perfectly willing to acknowledge the efficacy of the veneration of its sacred relics in their purely religious uses. The recognition and veneration of the lives of the blessed saints, quickened and made real actual physica mementos of their living bodies, may, and undoubtedly do, have most beneficial results, not only on the soul and mind but, in a reflected way, on the body of the devotee

But I doubt if any man, not a religious enthusiast, could stand before that church door, looking into the faces of "the cured, whose crutches and supports had been laid upon the altar of St. Anne without having his heart wrung by the horrible misery of

it all. I saw a little girl with the muscles of her I saw a little girl with the muscles of her left leg so contracted that the toes of her shoe barely reached the ground, and with her hip greatly deformed, standing beside her father on the sidewalk. His eyes were filled with tears of joy. He was receiving the congratulations of scores of bystanders for the "cure" of the child, and was assuring them that his wife was in the church offering prayers of thanksgiving. Now and then the crowding of the curious forced the two to move. At every step the child took her face was convulsed with pain. Once or twice she cried out. She could not have moved at all had she not swung on her father's sleeve. she cried out. She could not have moved at all had she not swung on her father's sleeve. She had left at the shrine the crutches which had supported her for ten years! Another "cure" which greatly excited the

Another "cure" which greatly excited the sultitude was that of a child who had been multitude was that of a citild who had been brought to the shrine with a contrivance about his head which relieved all strain on the neck and spine. After the babe had been touched by the relic its mother was so convinced of its "cure" that she removed the brace and support and put the child on its feet. It fell over into her arms. She said "the poor dear was overcome by excitement and took it home in her arms. The support was left on the pile of discarded aids for cripples. Another mother broke away the heavy plaster of Paris from her baby's body in her confidence that the child had been made whole.

in her confidence that the child had been made whole.

In all the four hours I did not see a child whose artificial aids and comforts had been thrown away who was not, to my eyes, the worse without them. Some of them were plainly in agony.

The devotion, the faith and the father and mother love which underlie the belief that these poor little ones were cured was inexpressibly beautiful. The cruelty of it all, the unconscious cruelty, made one long to invoke the law to stop it.

Would it not be possible for the authorities of the Church, with their infinite tact and their power over their people, to establish a system of medical inspection which should protect the little ones from the ignorance and the over-hopefulness of their own parents? By far the greater number of those who approached the shrine were poor, miserably proached the shrine were poor, miserably poor A great number showed but little intelligence in their faces. They should be protected from the results of their own limitations

NEW YORK, July 28.

An Official Christian Science Repudiation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a con reference is made to a Mr. Hazzard, President of the New York School of Primitive and Practical Chris tian Science, and to a "Prayer for the Dyspeptic, purporting to have been drawn up by him

I beg to state that the gentleman above mentloned unknown to the Christian Scientists of New York. Neither his name nor his "school" appears in any o he Christian Science periodicals, and none of his writings is in any, and these publications are the only authoritative sources of information concerning the denomination

Any deductions, therefore, which might be drawn as to the teachings of Christian Science from his I beg that you will give this brief correction space

in order that your correspondent, together with the Miss Fielding and the Dr. Tuckey, mentioned in the communication, as well as the general public, which reached by your valued paper, may be undeceived. NEW YORK, July 26. W. D. McCRACKAN.

A Singer's Pay a Century Ago

From the London Times of July 17, 1801 Mrs. Billington's stipend for Covent Garden Theatre, including her lenefit and oratorios, not be estimated at less than four thousand guin as for the season; and as she is at liberty to make use of her talents the other four months, her professional income may be rated at 2.0 0 guineas per annum! Her merit is Indisputable; but one cannot think of the rewards of other kinds of merit with

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE ACCIDENT. Pertinent Suggestions for the Future by an

Engineer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNeight of absurdity to say that there is to slightest difficulty in discovering wheth suspension rods by which the bridge the ung to the main cables are broken or not broken. A rod holding up a heavy load must be rigid and tense, while a rod earrying 40 load because it is broken would be loose and capable of some slight motion without the application of much force. A light tap with a hand hammer would tell a practised ear whether the rod was carrying a load or not with absolute certainty. Your editorial suggestion of July 28, advocating monthly expert examination of the Bridge, does not cover the ground. The inspection should be continuous, Probably four good faithes. n en could examine every suspension of the Bridge once a day. These need not be men of high technical acquirements, for u takes only faithful service to know whether a piece of metal is rigidly tense under a heavy pull, or loose and free because it carries no

The danger from rusting of important susension members can be avoided by painting often. A point in the action of the short solid rod suspension members not yet commented upon is the fact that these members are hinged and must swing freely on their hinges or else be subjected to constant bend-

hinges or else be subjected to constant bendings which would tend to their breakage. The remedy is to slush the hinges freely with heavy grease at least once a month.

The recent scare, caused by the breaking of a number of adjacent floor supporting rods, had a real foundation, because when one of these rods breaks it must impose a vastly increased tensile strain upon one of the contiguous suspension rods, and the extremely careless supervision of the Bridge which alone could permit many of these floor upholding rods to break without knowledge of the fractures being thus indisputably shown, it is clearly quite within the possibilities of such grossly incompetent oversight that enough of the floor supports should give way to make the adjoining supports wholly inadequate and so drop the entire roadway into the East River, which would be a very distressing occurrence.

At the same time, the fact that a consider

River, which would be a very distressing occurrence.

At the same time, the fact that a considerable number of these floor-carrying rods did break, and that the roadway nevertheless safely carried its maximum load without accident, should give the public the greatest confidence in the soundness of design and ample strength of our magnificent bridge. It is very clear that the strains are so distributed that the failure of a single floor-carrying rod does not throw a double load upon an adjacent rod, but that the load is distributed to other supporting members. Were this not true, then surely the breaking of some seven or eight adjacent suspension rods would have certainly caused the failure of still others next to them, and so on until the roadbed went down bodily, leaving possibly the cables stripped and bare, but still secure in their anchorage and their tower carried positions.

in their anchorage and their tower carried positions.

Inspect every suspension rod of the Bridge daily, see that all hinged joints are well slushed and free to exercise their normal and essential functions, fill all rainwater-holding crevioes with good paint, and see that the management and control of the Brooklyn Bridge are given to men who will not obtain their knowledge of dangerous failures of important Bridge members from newspaper reporters and mere onlookers in no way officially connected with the Bridge, and that noble triumpof the genius and skill of the Roeblings will forever remain the pride and boast of New York.

and the Merritt wrecking company may be called upon to fish the Bridge roadway out of the river some fine day, which would increase the ferry patronage for a much longer time than did the recent breakage of the suspension rods. VANDERVEER PARE.

CZECHS AND GERMANS.

Flores Bace Rivalry in Austria-Hungary.

The conflict between the Germans and Ozecha of Austria-Hungary has been mainly confined, in the past few months, to numerous disputes concerning the accuracy and fairness of the census of last year. If one party or the other finds that it has gained a few score souls in some little town or district it celebrates the fact and proclaims it as an auspicious augury. The other party, however, discovers colonization and other alleged frauds such as we hear about before election Dr. Titta, of the town of Trebnitz, Bohemia for example, has written a pamphlet of twenty pages to show that the apparent in crease of one hundred and one in the Czech

population of that town is purely fictitious accounted for by the arrival, on the day of the enumeration, of one hundred Czeche from Prague who came to Trebnitz, spent the night there and were counted as residents of the place. Dr. Zemmrich, another German writer, has also written a pamphlet analyzing the census returns for northeast Bohemia and finds that German interests have been considerably advanced by the ncrease in the German population, though n some places they are jeoparded or have been overwhelmed by Czech immigration.

We can hardly conceive, in this country, the bitterness of the strife between the Slavs and Germans of Bohemia. This province of Austria is second only to the region around Vienna in industrial development and density of population. Agriculture is subordinate and most of the population work in the factories and shops. The province has been called an island of Slavs, mostly Czechs, surrounded by Germans; but the Germans not only surround Bohemia but also form bout two-fifths of its population. Prague and Pilsen are overwhelmingly Czeci the Germans are a majority in many towns and districts. The two parties are as sharply differentiated by political aims as they are by race and language. When political exby race and language. When polluca-citement runs high many of the Czechs not trade with German merchants or German goods. Each party has its schools. For a number of years the cl apple of discord has been the language of

So the changes in the relative population feach town and district as revealed by the ensus returns are studied with the greater census returns are studied with the greate interest and anxiety. One German writ deplores the fact that the German has almost entirely disappeared from Weisswat and that the last German professor has it the school of forestry there. Another write comments on the fact that the influx of Czeartisans at Reichenberg has made a Slav cit of that industral stronghold. A newspandellar state in Koniginhof where the entire loc government has fallen into the hands of the ment has fallen into the hands of t

When it is remembered that the long quarr When it is remembered that the long quar-hetween the Czechs and Germans is of one phase of the internal dissension in tempire due to racial differences the future Franz Josef's domain might arouse the gre-est solicitude if it were not for the fact the growth of industry, commerce and trai-and the need of standing united again external aggression are all influences the after all, are making for unity in the state

LOUISIANA WHITES WANT PEACE. They Ask the Negroes to Disband Their Secret Societies.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 29 .- A mass meeting was held in Richland parish to try to restore harmony between the whiteand negroes and put an end to the demoral ization and disturbances of labor caused by recent lynchings and the organization of secret societies among the negroes which were viewed by the whites as sus-picious if not actually hostile to them. The meeting, which was one of the largest

ever held in that section, pledged it present to try to restore harmony and g feeling between whites and blacks. red that there was no occasion for disturbance or disorder of any kinracial disturbance or dis that the utmost good feeling had alway existed between the races in the past and should exist in the future. The resolutions congratulate the negroes on their obedience to the law and their general prosperity, and promise them protection and assistance. At the same time they are urged to disband the Sons and Daughters of Jacob and other secret societies.

The meeting was composed wholls of

The meeting was composed wholly of whites, and it remains to be seen how the negroes will accept this offer of peace, coupled, as it practically is, with the condition of disbanding their societies.